

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF MARYLAND
BALTIMORE DIVISION**

**JOSEPH T. MURRAY, JR.
and MARIE S. MURRAY**

Plaintiffs,

v.

Civil Action: 1:15-cv-1020

**EQUIFAX, INC.
32 South Street
Baltimore, MD 21202**

Serve on:

**The Prentice-Hall
Corporation System, M
7 St. Paul St., Ste. 1660
Baltimore, MD 21202**

and

**EXPERIAN INFORMATION
SOLUTIONS, INC.
505 City Pkwy West
Orange, CA 92668**

Serve on:

**The Corporation Trust
Incorporated
351 West Camden St.
Baltimore, MD 21201**

and

**TRANS UNION LLC
1013 Centre Road
Wilmington, DE 19805**

Serve on:

**CSC-Lawyers Incorporating *
Service Company *
7 St. Paul St., Ste. 1660 *
Baltimore, MD 21202 ***

and

**J.P. MORGAN CHASE BANK, N.A. *
dba CHASE MORTGAGE *
P.O. Box 24696 *
Columbus, Ohio 43223 ***

Serve on: *

**The Corporation Trust *
Incorporated *
351 West Camden St. *
Baltimore, MD 21201 ***

Defendants.

* * * * *

COMPLAINT AND DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

NOW COME Plaintiffs, Joseph T. Murray, Jr. and Marie S. Murray, (hereafter the “Plaintiffs”) by counsel, and for their complaint against the Defendants, allege as follows:

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

1. The computerization of our society has resulted in a revolutionary increase in the accumulation and processing of data concerning individual American citizens. Data technology, whether it is used by businesses, banks, the Internal Revenue Service or other institutions, allows information concerning individual consumers to flow instantaneously to requesting parties. Such timely information is intended to lead to faster and better decision-

making by its recipients, and all of society should ultimately benefit from the resulting increase in convenience and efficiency.

2. Unfortunately, however, this information has also become readily available for, and subject to, mishandling and misuse. Individual consumers can sustain substantial harm, both emotionally and economically, whenever inaccurate or fraudulent information is disseminated and/or obtained about them.

3. The ongoing technological advances in the area of data processing have resulted in a boon for the companies that accumulate and sell data concerning individuals' credit histories and other personal information. Such companies are commonly known as consumer reporting agencies ("CRAs").

4. These CRAs sell to readily paying subscribers (i.e., retailers, landlords, lenders, potential employers and similar interested parties) information, commonly called "consumer reports," concerning individuals who may be applying for retail credit, for the lease of an apartment, for a car or mortgage loan, for employment or the like.

5. Since 1970, when Congress enacted the Fair Credit Reporting Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1681 *et seq.*, ("FCRA"), federal law has required CRAs to implement and utilize reasonable procedures "to assure maximum possible accuracy" of the personal, private and financial information that they compile and sell about individual consumers.

6. Requiring CRAs to assure the "maximum possible accuracy" of consumer information is crucial to the stability of our banking system, to wit:

The banking system is dependent upon fair and accurate credit reporting. Inaccurate credit reports directly impair the efficiency of the banking system, and

unfair credit reporting methods undermine the public confidence which is essential to the continued functioning of the banking system.

See 15 U.S.C. § 1681(a)(1).

7. The preservation of one's good name is also at the heart of the FCRA's purposes:

[W]ith the trend toward computerization of billings and the establishment of all sorts of computerized data banks, the individual is in great danger of having his life and character reduced to impersonal "blips" and key-punch holes in a stolid and unthinking machine which can literally ruin his reputation without cause, and make him unemployable or uninsurable, as well as deny him the opportunity to obtain a mortgage to buy a home. We are not nearly as much concerned over the possible mistaken turn-down of a consumer for a luxury item as we are over the possible destruction of his good name without his knowledge and without reason. * * * [A]s Shakespeare said, the loss of one's good name is beyond price and makes one poor indeed (emphasis added).

Bryant v. TRW, Inc., 689 F.2d 72, 79 (6th Cir. 1982) [quoting 116 Cong. Rec. 36570 (1970)].

8. To further the primary goal of greater accuracy, the FCRA also requires CRAs, as well as "furnishers" of credit information to the CRAs, among many other duties, to conduct "reasonable investigations" into disputes lodged to CRAs by consumers claiming to have inaccurate or incomplete information appearing in their credit reports, to correct or update any such errors or omissions, and to report back to the consumers the results of their investigations.

9. This action seeks compensatory, statutory, and punitive damages, costs and reasonable attorneys' fees for Plaintiffs Joseph T. Murray, Jr. and Marie S. Murray against Equifax, Inc.; Experian Information Solutions, Inc.; Trans Union LLC; and JP Morgan Chase Bank for violation of common law and for their willful and/or negligent violations of the Fair Credit Reporting Act, as described herein and asserts an additional claim against Chase under common law.

JURISDICTION

10. The jurisdiction of this Court is conferred by 15 U.S.C. § 1681(p) and 28 U.S.C. 1367.

11. The Plaintiffs are each a natural person and resident of the State of Maryland. They are each a “consumer” as defined by 15 U.S.C. § 1681a(c).

12. Upon information and belief, Equifax, Inc. (hereafter “Equifax”) is a corporation incorporated under the laws of the State of Georgia and is authorized to do business in the State of Maryland.

13. Upon information and belief, Experian Information Solutions, Inc. (hereafter “Experian”) is a corporation incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware and is authorized to do business in the State of Maryland.

14. Upon information and belief, Trans Union, LLC (hereafter “Trans Union”) is organized under the laws of the State of Delaware and is authorized to do business in the State of Maryland.

15. Upon information and belief, Equifax, Experian and Trans Union are each a “consumer reporting agency,” as defined in 15 U.S.C. § 1681(f). Upon information and belief, Equifax, Experian and Trans Union are regularly engaged in the business of assembling, evaluating, and disbursing information concerning consumers for the purpose of furnishing consumer reports, as defined in 15 U.S.C. § 1681(d) to third parties.

16. Upon information and belief, Equifax, Experian and Trans Union disburse such consumer reports to third parties under contract for monetary compensation.

17. Upon information and belief, JP Morgan Chase Bank, National Association (hereafter “Chase”) is a national bank that does business as Chase Mortgage.

18. Within two years prior to the filing of this lawsuit each Plaintiff requested and received a copy of the credit file of each Plaintiff compiled and maintained by Equifax, Experian and Trans Union.

19. Within each credit report, Equifax, Experian and Trans Union reported inaccurate information furnished by Chase claiming that each Plaintiff was 30 days delinquent in November 2014 and 30 days delinquent in December 2014 (hereafter the “Chase representation”).

20. The Chase representation was false because the November 2014 payment was received by Chase on November 18, 2014, and November 25, 2014, and the December 2014 payment was received by Chase on December 15, 2014.

21. Within two years prior to the filing of this lawsuit Plaintiffs contacted Chase disputing the Chase representation and providing copies of their bank records that showed that the November 2014 payment was received by Chase on November 18, 2014, and November 25, 2014, and the December 2014 payment was received by Chase on December 15, 2014.

22. Within two years prior to the filing of this lawsuit Plaintiffs contacted Equifax, Experian and Trans Union disputing the Chase representation and providing copies of their bank records that showed that the November 2014 payment was received by Chase on November 18, 2014, and November 25, 2014, and the December 2014 payment was received by Chase on December 15, 2014.

23. Equifax, Experian and Trans Union responded to these disputes but did not delete the Chase representation. Additionally, Equifax and Experian also responded by reporting for the first time additional inaccurate information. Experian reported inaccurately that the Plaintiffs were 30 days late in May 2009. Equifax reported that the Plaintiffs were 30 days late in June 2009.

24. Upon the Plaintiffs' requests for verification and deletion, and in accordance with its standard procedures, Equifax, Experian, and Trans Union did not evaluate or consider any of Plaintiffs' information, claims or evidence and did not make any attempt to substantially or reasonably verify the Chase representation.

25. In the alternative to the allegation that Equifax, Experian, and Trans Union failed to contact Chase, it is alleged that Equifax, Experian, and Trans Union did forward some notice of the dispute to Chase and Chase failed to conduct a lawful investigation.

26. The Plaintiffs have maintained excellent credit and were in the process of purchasing a new home when they learned of the Chase representation which was the only negative item on their credit reports.

27. The conduct of Equifax, Experian, Trans Union and Chase described herein resulted in the Plaintiffs not being able to qualify for financing to purchase the new home. Despite their excellent credit they lost the opportunity to purchase a new home. The Plaintiffs currently live in a town house and the new home they wished to purchase was large enough to allow the Plaintiffs to board their two horses on the property to save them the costs of boarding their horses at a stable. The Plaintiffs considered the property they were seeking to purchase to

be a dream house based upon location and price and they have not been able to find another comparable property.

COUNT I
VIOLATION OF 15 U.S.C. § 1681e(b) BY EQUIFAX, EXPERIAN and TRANS UNION

28. The Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate paragraphs 1 through 27 above as if fully set out herein.

29. A “consumer reporting agency” is defined by the FCRA as follows:

any person which, for monetary fees, dues, or on a cooperative nonprofit basis, regularly engages in whole or in part in the practice of assembling or evaluating consumer credit information or other information on consumers for the purpose of furnishing consumer reports to third parties, and which uses any means or facility of interstate commerce for the purpose of preparing or furnishing consumer reports.

See 15 U.S.C. § 1681a(f).

30. Equifax, Experian, and Trans Union are each a consumer reporting agency as defined by Section 1681a(f) of the FCRA.

31. Section 1681n of the FCRA imposes civil liability on any CRA “who willfully fails to comply with any requirement” of the Act. *See* 15 U.S.C. § 1681n(a). Any person who willfully fails to comply with any requirement of the FCRA is liable to the consumer for actual damages, statutory damages, punitive damages, costs of the action, and reasonable attorneys’ fees. *Id.* at § 1681n(a)(l)-(3).

32. Section 1681o of the FCRA provides for civil liability against any CRA which is negligent in failing to comply with any requirement imposed under the Act. *See* 15 U.S.C. § 1681o. Any person who negligently fails to comply with any requirement of the FCRA is liable

to the consumer for actual damages, costs of the action, and reasonable attorneys' fees. *Id.* at § 1681o(a)(1)-(2).

33. The FCRA mandates that, “[w]henever a consumer reporting agency prepares a consumer report it shall follow reasonable procedures to assure maximum possible accuracy of the information concerning the individual about whom the report relates.” *See* 15 U.S.C. § 1681e(b).

34. When Equifax, Experian, and Trans Union receive a dispute from a consumer, their “investigation” procedure involves little more than condensing the consumer’s dispute to a two-digit code that gets transmitted electronically to the furnisher of the disputed information for comparison with the furnisher’s own information.

35. Upon information and belief, Equifax, Experian, and Trans Union do no independent or further “investigation” of the substance of the consumer’s dispute.

36. This method of investigation is known as “parroting” of information, and has been rejected routinely by courts throughout the country.

37. Making matters worse, Equifax, Experian, and Trans Union have a policy and/or procedure not to investigate a dispute lodged by a consumer if the subject of the dispute has been “investigated” by them previously. In other words, upon receipt of a consumer’s dispute, Equifax, Experian, and Trans Union’s first step is to check whether the subject of the dispute has previously been “investigated,” *i.e.*, whether a two-digit code has previously been sent to the furnisher of the information to check whether the data matches. If it has, Equifax, Experian, and Trans Union refuse to do any sort of investigation into the consumer’s dispute whatsoever.

38. Upon information and belief, a procedure aimed at the expeditious elimination of work for Equifax, Experian, and Trans Union instead of the accuracy of the underlying information is patently unreasonable.

39. Moreover, the FCRA envisions the investigation process to involve both the CRA **and** the furnisher of the information. With two (2) separate entities involved, both of whom have distinct responsibilities to conduct a reasonable investigation, *see* 15 U.S.C. §1681i and § 1681s-2b, the consumer has greater protection that inaccurate information will be corrected as quickly as possible.

40. Because of the repeat dispute procedure, the consumer loses that protection. Equifax, Experian, and Trans Union unilaterally determine that the furnisher of the disputed information will not even be contacted to conduct its own investigation.

41. While the FCRA allows a consumer to pursue a cause of action against a furnisher who fails to conduct a reasonable investigation of a consumer's dispute, the furnisher **must** receive notification from the CRA, not the consumer, as a pre-requisite to the cause of action. *See* 15 U.S.C. § 1681s-2b.

42. As described above, Equifax, Experian, and Trans Union willfully and/or negligently failed to follow reasonable procedures to assure maximum possible accuracy of the information they circulated about Plaintiff.

43. As a direct and proximate result of the failures of Equifax, Experian, and Trans Union, Plaintiffs have suffered economic and non-economic loss in specific amounts to be proved at trial.

44. As a direct and proximate result of the failures Equifax, Experian, and Trans

Union, Plaintiffs have suffered a significant loss of trust in the credit reporting system and its accountability to the average consumer such as themselves.

45. As a direct and proximate result of the willful and/or negligent refusal of Equifax, Experian, and Trans Union to adopt and/or follow reasonable procedures as mandated by the FCRA, Plaintiffs have suffered loss and damage including, but not limited to, financial loss, lost credit opportunity, expenditure of time and resources, mental anguish, humiliation, embarrassment and emotional distress, entitling them to an award of actual damages in amounts to be proved at trial, plus attorneys' fees together with the costs of this action pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1681o.

46. The continued refusal of Equifax, Experian, and Trans Union to adopt and/or follow reasonable procedures as mandated by the FCRA reveals a conscious disregard of the rights of the Plaintiffs. The injuries suffered by the Plaintiffs are attended by circumstances of fraud, malice, and willful and wanton misconduct entitling the Plaintiffs to statutory damages, punitive damages, attorneys' fees and costs pursuant 15 U.S.C. § 1681n(a)(2).

47. Equifax, Experian, and Trans Union violated 15 U.S.C. § 1681e(b) by failing to establish or to follow reasonable procedures to assure maximum possible accuracy in the preparation of the credit report and credit files it published and maintains concerning the Plaintiffs.

COUNT II
VIOLATION OF 15 U.S.C. § 1681i EQUIFAX, EXPERIAN and TRANS UNION

48. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate paragraphs 1 through 47 above as if fully set out herein.

49. The FCRA mandates that a CRA conduct an investigation of the accuracy of information “[i]f the completeness or accuracy of any item of information contained in a consumer’s file” is disputed by the consumer. *See* 15 U.S.C. § 1681i(a)(1). The Act imposes a 30-day time limitation for the completing of such an investigation. *Id.*

50. The FCRA provides that if a CRA conducts an investigation of disputed information and confirms that the information is, in fact, inaccurate, or is unable to verify the accuracy of the disputed information, the consumer reporting agency is required to delete that item of information from the consumer's file. *See* 15 U.S.C. § 1681i(a)(5)(A).

51. The FCRA allows a CRA to terminate an investigation “if the agency reasonably determines that the dispute by the consumer is frivolous or irrelevant, including by reason of a failure by a consumer to provide sufficient information to investigate the disputed information.” *See* 15 U.S.C. § 1681i(a)(3)(A). However, the FCRA mandates that “[u]pon making any determination in accordance with subparagraph (A) that a dispute is frivolous or irrelevant, a consumer reporting agency shall notify the consumer of such determination not later than 5 business days after making such determination.” *See* 15 U.S.C. § 1681i(a)(3)(B).

52. Equifax, Experian, and Trans Union violated 15 U.S.C. § 1681i by failing to delete inaccurate information in the Plaintiffss credit files after receiving actual notice of such inaccuracies; by failing to conduct a lawful reinvestigation; by failing to forward all relevant information to Chase; by failing to maintain reasonable procedures with which to filter and verify disputed information in the Plaintiffs’ credit files; and by relying upon verification from a source it has reason to know is unreliable.

53. Equifax, Experian, and Trans Union willfully and/negligently failed to conduct

any investigation, let alone a reasonable investigation, of Plaintiffs' disputes in violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1681i(a)(1).

54. Upon information and belief, at no point in its review of Plaintiffs' dispute did Equifax, Experian, and Trans Union make a determination that the dispute was frivolous or irrelevant.

55. Equifax, Experian, and Trans Union certainly did not advise the Plaintiffs that Plaintiffs' dispute had been determined to be frivolous or irrelevant as expressly required by 15 U.S.C. § 1681i(a)(3)(B).

56. As a direct and proximate result of the refusal to conduct a reasonable investigation by Equifax, Experian, and Trans Union, Plaintiffs have suffered economic and noneconomic loss.

57. As a direct and proximate result of the refusal of Equifax, Experian, and Trans Union, Plaintiffs have suffered considerable mental, emotional and physical stress and distress.

58. As a direct and proximate result of the disregard by Equifax, Experian, and Trans Union for Plaintiffs' disputes and the importance of the Plaintiffs' good name and credit rating, Plaintiffs have suffered a significant loss of trust in the credit reporting system and its accountability to the average consumer such as themselves

59. As a direct and proximate result of the willful and/or negligent refusal by Equifax, Experian, and Trans Union to conduct a reasonable investigation as mandated by the FCRA and as outlined above, Plaintiffs have suffered other loss and damage including, but not limited to, financial loss, expenditure of time and resources, mental anguish, humiliation, embarrassment and emotional distress, entitling them to an award of actual damages in

amounts to be proved at trial, plus attorneys' fees together with the costs of this action pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1681o.

60. The continued refusal by Equifax, Experian, and Trans Union to adopt and/or follow reasonable procedures as mandated by the FCRA reveals a conscious disregard of the rights of Plaintiffs. The injuries suffered by the Plaintiffs are attended by circumstances of fraud, malice, and willful and wanton misconduct entitling Plaintiffs to statutory damages, punitive damages, attorneys' fees and costs pursuant 15 U.S.C. § 1681n(a)(2).

COUNT III
DEFAMATION BY CHASE

61. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate paragraphs 1 through 60 above as if fully set out herein.

62. Chase published the Chase representation to Equifax, Experian, and Trans Union and through Equifax, Experian, and Trans Union to all of Plaintiffs' potential lenders on multiple occasions. (the "Defamation").

63. The Defamation was willful and with malice. Chase had actual knowledge that the Plaintiffs were not 30 days delinquent in November 2014 and 30 days delinquent in December 2014 and 30 days delinquent in June 2009 and 30 days delinquent in May 2009. Alternatively, Chase did not have any reasonable basis to believe that the Plaintiffs were 30 days delinquent on any payment. Chase also had substantial evidence by which to have verified that the Plaintiffs were not 30 days delinquent on any payment. Chase willfully determined to follow procedures which did not review, confirm or verify whether the Plaintiffs were 30 days delinquent on any payment.

64. As a result of this conduct, action and inaction of Chase, Plaintiffs have suffered loss and damage including, but not limited to, financial loss, expenditure of time and resources, mental anguish, humiliation, embarrassment and emotional distress, entitling them to an award of actual damages in amounts to be proved at trial.

65. The Defamation, conduct and actions of Chase were willful, deliberate, intentional and/or with reckless disregard for the interests and rights of Plaintiffs such as to justify an award of punitive damages against Chase in an amount to be determined by the Court.

COUNT IV
VIOLATION OF 15 U.S.C. § 1681s-2(b) BY CHASE

66. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate paragraphs 1 through 65 above as if fully set out herein.

67. Chase violated the Fair Credit Reporting Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1681s-2(b) by continuing to report the Chase representation within Plaintiffs' credit files with Equifax, Experian, and Trans Union by omitting information that Plaintiffs were not 30 days delinquent on any payment thereby rendering the reported information misleading; by failing to fully and properly investigate the Plaintiffs' dispute of the Chase representation; by failing to review all relevant information regarding same; by failing to accurately respond to Equifax, Experian, and Trans Union; and by failing to permanently and lawfully correct its own internal records to prevent the re-reporting of the Chase representation to the consumer reporting agencies.

68. As a result of this conduct, action and inaction of Chase, Plaintiffs have suffered loss and damage including, but not limited to, financial loss, expenditure of time and

resources, mental anguish, humiliation, embarrassment and emotional distress, entitling them to an award of actual damages in amounts to be proved at trial.

69. Chase's conduct, action and inaction was willful, rendering it liable for actual or statutory, and punitive damages in an amount to be determined by the Court pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1681n. In the alternative, it was negligent entitling the Plaintiffs to recover actual damages under 15 U.S.C. § 1681o.

70. The Plaintiffs are entitled to recover costs and attorney's fees from Chase in an amount to be determined by the Court pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1681n and § 1681o.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs, Joseph T. Murray, Jr. and Marie S. Murray, respectfully pray for a judgment against Defendants as follows:

- a. Actual damages sustained in an amount in excess of \$75,000.00, and statutory damages of not less than \$100 and not more than \$1,000 for violations of the FCRA;
- b. Such amount of punitive damages as the Court may allow for violations of the FCRA;
- c. The costs of the action together with reasonably attorney's fees as determined by the Court;
- d. Such other and further relief as may be just and proper.

JURY TRIAL DEMAND

Joseph T. Murray, Jr. and Marie S. Murray hereby demand a trial by jury on all issues in this action, except for any issues relating to the amount of statutory damages, punitive damages, attorney's fees and litigation costs.

Dated: April 9, 2015

Respectfully Submitted,

/s/ E. David Hoskins

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